

occupied with observations of no particular importance to the colony—a saving of \$4,000.

“By reductions in the subordinate branches of the Supreme Court—a saving of \$3,000.

“By the abolition of one magistrate, the work of the Court not being too heavy for one energetic officer—a saving of about \$5,000.

“By the combination of the post of Superintendent of the C. with that of Assistant Superintendent of Police—a saving of about \$3,500.

“By the reduction of the Cadets to two—a saving of about \$2,500.

“Total savings about \$25,000.”

In conclusion the Governor says that the possible savings amounts to—

Clerical Service.....	\$3,000.
Civil Service proper.....	35,000.
Police.....	15,000.
Total.....	\$53,000.

The last published words of the Governor's despatch are significant in that as these economies can only be effected on the occurrence of vacancies—and apparently for that reason alone—the present state of the colony's finances urgently calls for a loan. He does not touch on the question of verifying the definite statements of Mr. Fleming, Sir W. De Vaux, and Lord Knutsford as to the 30 per cent. salaries of higher officials as well as lower clerical salaries in 1890 being purely provisional, and subject to revision from year to year—more especially when the colony is in “urgent necessity” of a loan.

(V.)

The Secretary of State in his reply (also confidential) dated 24th October, disapproves of combining the Registrar-General's office with any other, on the ground that it is specially for the Chinese population. If the Registrar-General and the Colonial Secretary have too little work to do they should not be amalgamated, but should have fewer clerks under them. So also with the Post Office and Treasury, which were only separated two years ago, “after careful consideration.”

As to the over-manned Harbour Office, Captain Hastings has been “put on the list” for transfer to some other colony, where he will not be superfluous.

The Secretary of State does not approve of reducing the Observatory expenditure.

The other suggested economies are also somewhat dubiously regarded.

(VI.)

The Government forwarded the Unofficial Members' protest against the Appropriation Ordinance of this year (published at the time) to a despatch to the Secretary of State dated 21st December, 1892, and the reply, dated 21st February, 1893, states briefly that the voting of the Official Members in support of their own salaries was in accordance with the practice in the House of Commons.

(VII.)

The Governor, in forwarding the Unofficials' memorial (following the protest), fills twelve solid pages of *Gazette* size with stuff like “Brownie” in the *China Mail*, Chatterbox's diatribe in the other leading local paper, the *Daily Press*—(Great Jumping Jehoshaphat)—and huge statements of Mr. O'Brien's great escape in the Council-chamber on the 30th November last. There does not seem to be any reference to the *Hongkong Telegraph's* views, nor extracts from the article of the 31st December, which made Mr. O'Brien sick of life. This “covering letter” of the Governor's is all O'Brien's—his colossal intellect is visible to the naked eye from beginning to end, and bulges out a foot between the lines. All that ever Sir William Robinson did at it was to sign his name—truly your obedient servant!

(VIII.)

The Secretary of State finally rejected the Unofficials' claim to have the Official's votes for their own salaries declared void; he declined to see the force of the arguments in favour of disallowing the Appropriation Ordinance for 1893; and he granted their request for a retrenchment commission only with the express limitation that “the reference to the Committee does not extend to the question of reducing the salaries of existing officers.”

Lord Ripon's letter is as follows:—

D. WINSTON STREET,
21st April, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge a receipt of your despatch No. 12 of the 27th January last, forwarding a memorial from the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council in support of their protest of the 12th December, and praying that their salaries should be reduced to the level of the salaries of the Civil Servants (No. 12 of 1892), and that a Commission should be appointed to investigate and report upon the cost of the local administration.

I have already, in my despatch No. 25 of 25th February, dealt with the protest itself, and in my despatch No. 24 of the 14th February, I informed you that her Majesty would not be advised to disallow the Ordinance, and that I was satisfied that no sufficient reason had been shown for reducing the salaries of any of the existing officers of the colony.

I have now again carefully considered the position as presented by the Unofficial Members in their “memorial,” and will proceed to explain the reasons which confirm me in the view that my decision was the right one. I fully admit that the reduction of salaries of Civil Servants is a measure which may be taken under stress of financial necessity, but I do not see that the condition of the finances of Hongkong justifies such an exceptional step. The revenue has steadily improved every year for the last five years, rising from \$1,100,000 in 1887 to \$2,100,000 in 1892—a rise of 76 per cent. It is true that the expenditure has largely increased in the same period, a result, I may observe, due more to the addition to “Services Exclusive of Establishments” than to the growth of Establishments, which have only increased by 37 per cent. against a rise of 76 per cent. in revenue. But I see nothing in the existing financial position which cannot be remedied by ordinary measures of prudence and retrenchment not involving hardship to existing holders of office.

Before discussing the question of retrenchment I may be well to make clear what has been the attitude taken up on the salary question by successive Secretaries of State, and by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council respectively.

5.—In 1883 a memorial was received from a number of Civil Servants, applying for a general increase of pay; the answer of the Earl of Derby was “decisive refusal to accede to the application (as will be seen by reference to the correspondence noted in the margin). For the next five years the question appears to have remained at bay.

6.—The question, however, was raised afresh in connection with the Estimates for 1889, and the proposals then put forward were supported by the Unofficial Members, or at all events by some of them, who expressed an opinion in favour of an increase amounting to 20 or 25 per cent. all round. In dealing with this phase of the question, my predecessor refrained from committing himself to any approval of such general increase, confining himself in the first instance to a suggestion that a Committee composed of Official and Unofficial Members should be appointed to investigate, and to report upon the general cost of living under specified heads of expenditure, in the years 1874, 1879, 1884, and 1889 respectively.

7.—The suggested Committee, with the exception of its President, was composed wholly of Unofficial Members; and in its report it was unanimous in expressing the opinion that there had been a rise not only in house rent, but also in the cost of living generally since 1874, and in recommending that the salaries of the higher officers should be restored to their sterling value, taking the dollar at what was its exchange value in 1875. This recommendation, had it been adopted, would have had the effect of immediately increasing salaries by 35 per cent. in dollars, an increase that would by now, owing to the further fall in the sterling value of the dollar, have even exceeded 50 per cent. The claims of the Civil Service being thus vouched and recommended by the Unofficial Members of Council, who may be regarded as in some degree special guardians of the public purse, and there being, moreover, a quantity of evidence tending to prove that the views of those on the spot were based on fact, Lord Knutsford could not well have taken any other course than that of accepting in principle what was being urged upon him. But he declined to go so far as to sanction the somewhat hazardous proposal of fixing the salaries in sterling, and adopted what has proved the more cautious alternative of a fixed addition in dollars not exceeding 35 per cent. to the salaries as they stood in 1875. His Lordship's despatch No. 100 of the 19th June 1890, in its conditions and exceptions therein laid down were, I would point out, almost entirely in the direction of restricting the operation of what the local Government proposed, and afford strong evidence of a desire to protect the public purse.

8.—The despatch of the 19th of June, together with the revised scheme of salaries which it authorized, came before the Legislature in connection with the Estimates for 1891, at a time when, I may observe, the members were fully aware of the demand made by the Imperial Government for a larger Military Contribution; but notwithstanding this knowledge the Council voted the increases, and these were in due course, but subject to certain criticisms and exceptions, as noticed by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 71 of 3rd April, 1891. Shortly after that despatch was posted, he was made aware by a telegram from the Unofficial Members that they had altered their views on the question, but when the reasons on which that change of opinion was based came to be examined by him, they did not appear to him to justify a reversal of a decision which had been arrived at largely in deference to the views put forward by Unofficial Members.

9.—This decision may be taken to have been for a time at least accepted, but the Unofficial Members seek to re-open the question on grounds with which I shall briefly deal: I cannot admit the accuracy of the view that my predecessor agreed to the increase of salaries simply on the ground of the increase in house rent. In his despatch of 19th June, 1890, he intimated that his decision was based on the increased cost of living generally; and the 12th paragraph of his later despatch, dated 3rd April 1891, so far from bearing the construction put upon it by the Unofficial Members, rather shows that his Lordship thought the increase permissible, notwithstanding a certain amount of doubt on his part as to the alleged grievance about house rent. There is not sufficient information before me to enable me to form a final and unhesitating opinion as to whether at the present time rents have fallen or not in comparison with 1889; but however this may be, I would point out that it is not the crucial question. What the Unofficial Members ought to have shown in order to establish their case is that the rents of 1889 are as low as those of 1875, which was notoriously a period of depression in the real-estate market.

10.—Certain observations made by Sir W. De Vaux shortly before quitting the Colony in 1891, as to the power of the Legislative Council to revise and reduce salaries in future from year to year, appear to be relied on in the memorial. Their application appears not free from ambiguity, but whatever may have been their scope and intention, they were not adopted by my predecessor, and are not binding on her Majesty's Government. To act on them—or rather on the interpretations assigned to them, would be to treat the remuneration of civil servants on a principle which appears to me objectionable. It would be saying in effect that salaries may be made to rise and fall with the rise and fall in the prosperity of the Colony or even the local money market.

11.—Even if it could be shown that the civil servants have been more fortunate than the facts as to house rent and other items in the cost of living would have justified, it must be remembered that owing to my predecessor's refusal to fix the salaries on sterling basis the civil servants are, through the fall in exchange, now losing some of the advantages which I thought at the time and on the spot, that the settlement would give them. I am prepared indeed to admit that they were treated with liberality, and the settlement of 1890-1 should (unless in the case of some change at present totally unforeseen) be deemed to exclude the consideration of any further claims which may be advanced on the ground of increased cost of living, fall of exchange, or other similar causes.

12.—But whilst I am thus anxious to meet the views of the Unofficial Members as to existing holders of office, I may observe that my attention has for some time been directed to less questionable methods of retrenchment. In my despatch of 20th October last I expressed myself in favour of abolishing certain of the higher appointments; and in my despatch No. 270 of 25th November last I approved certain considerable prospective decreases in the clerical establishment.

13.—I have further come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding what has already been decided in the direction of economy, additional advantage would be derived from instituting a comprehensive enquiry affecting all departments in the service, so that the facts and the possibilities of reduction in the future may be placed on record, and thus to opportunity of effecting retrenchment allowed to slip by.

14.—I desire therefore that you will appoint a committee for this purpose over which, the Colonial Secretary or the Chief Justice might preside, with one or two other government officers and certain Unofficial Members of the Council as ex-officio members, being clearly understood that the reference to the Committee does not extend to the question of reducing the salaries of existing officers.

15.—You will be good enough to communicate this despatch to the Unofficial Members by sending a copy to the Senior among them and by laying it on the table of the Council together with my two despatches referred to in a previous paragraph (No. 12).

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
Governor Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

THE GALLANT I.M.C.

(After “THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA”-YEARS AFTER.)

Out on the stormy Shantung coast,
The night-watch sleeps at his weary post.
From thoughts of danger free,
Dreaming of dainty dilly-terms,
Which must be cleared, in spite of storms,
By the gallant I.M.C.

Dreaming of dainty dilly-terms,
The Customs Staff—how long!—
And of brighter days to be,
When promoted as high as man may go;
But how to get there he did not know,
This lonely I.M.C.

He woke with a start, a sleepy snort,
Muttering—“Oh, if there comes to port
“A ship under stress of sea,
“I'll take good care that the great I. G.
“Shall be told of my deeds through the B. of T.
“And H. E. H.M.C.!”

The very next day a vessel came—
If not in distress, it was all the same—
The pennant of a square had she!
“Now this is luck! My name I'll make!
“My chance of promotion is at stake!”
Thought the gallant I.M.C.

But to gain the glory of the brave,
In “risking life” (I) on the stormy wave,
(Though there wasn't half a breeze!)
Three others were asked with him to go—
But they, of course, were not to row—
Those gallant I.M.C.s!

They launched the boat, and with a crew
Of Chinamen to the ship they flew,
No need to expect to half a breeze!
But! What rupture filled each breast,
When help was declined by the ship distressed
From the I.M.C. so bold!

Of this great deed, as all now know,
The Consul made splendid show
To the Standard at Home,
With this result, as I am told,
They each received a medal of gold
For battling with the foam!

A dream came true, as right as rain,
A quick despatch from Peking came
To the loyal C. of C.,
With orders (so, at least, they say)
To promote at once, without delay
This gallant I.M.C.

TAL-YAT.

PEILANDERING:
OR,
A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

A SEA-SIDE IDYL.

(Written for the “Hongkong Telegraph.”)

CHAP. II.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

As every other love-smitten swain would probably have done under similar circumstances, Dash, in his heart, blessed the accident which crushed his foot, because it gave him the chance of being sympathized with by the fair Regina—who had carefully assisted him into her carriage and ordered the coachman to drive back to his hotel. She made him promise to be more careful of himself in future, and talked about lots of other nice things while Dash was much occupied in enjoying the happiness he felt at being near his lovely lady-love. Dash indeed, in as much as he barely answered any of her questions—except with his craving eyes. A few days after this accident—when Dash had had enough time to reflect on his present position he began to admit that his suit with Regina was a hopeless one. Perhaps his indisposition helped to make him see things in their worst light, but anyhow he then and there resolved that as there was nothing else to do he would spend the whole period of his confinement in finishing the long conceived novel, and what he could not finish in his bed he would finish in his study, for he felt that his work would be his salvation. He would put his whole soul into the work, and if his efforts afterwards fell flat there would be an end of everything, whilst if on the other hand, the work succeeded—why then, he might be in a position to hope for the realisation of his amorous hopes.

The self-torturing Dash Derrington of yore was now swallowed up in the determined, passion-smitten, and suffering lover. And his suffering, which he and his friends regarded as a curse, which he drew upon himself with his own hands, would, if anything could, turn his curse into a blessing. Suffering teaches men to do wonders, and it taught Dash to grind up his brain for a supreme effort. The thought that success mainly depended his future relationship towards Regina Woodford, inspired him with a supernatural energy to write his best. It even pained him to have any rest at all, and at length the book was finished, and the Muses favored his work.

With an acutely felt self-doubt he had kept his labors secret from his friend and Regina, and at last the moment—and what would it be!—came when he held in his hands the favorable and highly complimentary reviews of his work, by the critics of well-known journals, and he knew that thenceforward he was a made man. Dash, who had gone up to town to attend to the publication and other necessary business, returned next spring to the same secluded watering place where he had written his book, and there on the same “berth” where he was struck for the first time with Cupid's arrow, he discussed the great effort of his life with the Regina who, he had, as he said, “never been big to re-read the novel together;” she wanted to know a great many things about the characters he conceived and which he was only too glad to explain. He also told her what he believed she must have known, namely, that it was she who, was his inspiration and his heroism and that without her his book would never have been written.

And Dash was now in fact growing a little confident of success and his heart palpitated with a vehement delight. Reginald's heart as a rule, always palpitated with a happy, and he should never have had such a cause out for him; and that therefore taking everything together he should always cherish her name in his heart for having paved to him such a “Blessing in Disguise.”

“Yes,” replied Mrs. Woodford, “he is expected here from New Zealand by to-morrow's mail with two children, and I am sure you will like them ever so much,” and this with an angelic smile!

When Dash Derrington returned home the next day his old clothes no longer dared to chaff him. His face wore a homelike look—and he swore at everything and everybody the entire day! His friends of course sympathized with him, keenly; but, as money and letters of congratulations came pouring in as the result of his recent assignment to fame, they tried to console him with the fact that had it not been for Regina Woodford, he should never have had such a cause out for him; and that therefore taking everything together he should always cherish her name in his heart for having paved to him such a “Blessing in Disguise.”

Dash is a great man now; but he is still an old bachelor. He has written a great many popular books, but the best of all was that

dedicated to Regina Woodford in grateful acknowledgment of the sea-side inspiration which won him his literary laurels, and taught him a lesson in love-making.

J. N.

GREAT TRUTHS.

Great truths are very simple truths when finally they are comprehended; but it takes a long while to prepare any mind to comprehend a great truth. For years and may grope in darkness concerning some phase of his spiritual life, or some perplexities of a sacred friendship, or some seeming contradictions in his innermost personal character; when suddenly a light will break in upon the mind, or upon the heart, which instantly makes clear that which before seemed hopelessly dark. A great truth is then perceived in its bearings upon, and so in its explanations of, all that was bewildering and disheartening to one who was in ignorance of that truth. What a new sense of life and hope comes with such a new recognition of a comforting or of an enlightening great truth. In the joy of an experience like this, one can wait and trust in other perplexities which may yet be similarly resolved and dispelled. Thus it is that on the introduction of Clements' Tonic everybody was sceptical of its merits; yet now so popular has it become, and so reliable has it proved itself, that hundreds of bogus medicines are placed on the market with which to gull the public. Every genuine article is always limited, and people will always try to impose on the credulity of their suffering fellow-men. Patients must be on their guard against these swindlers, for their remedies are perfectly useless, and while time is being wasted, the disease increases, and perhaps even beyond the power of so potent a remedy as Clements' Tonic. J. B. Bell, Esq., Postmaster, Upper Simmonds-street, Auckland, relates as follows:—“It affords me gratification to testify to the good effects of Clements' Tonic. A few months ago I was afflicted with debility, indigestion, pains throughout the body, and sleeplessness, due to overwork. I tried remedies and sought advice without result, until one of Clements' Tonic books came into my possession. I read its columns, and read of a case of a similarly afflicted person who had been permanently cured by Clements' Tonic. I bought a bottle, took it regularly, and whilst taking it I felt a marvellous change. A few bottles entirely cured me, and under its influence I felt youthful, and forgot my troubles, and now feel as a business man should—well, and able to attend to and gratify my customers.”

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphite, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—“I have taken ‘Scott's Emulsion,’ and have the opinion that it is both a palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne.”—MARTIN MILLS, M.D. &c., Stanbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.
The Company's Steamship.

“NAMO.”
Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1893. [637]

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
The Steamship.

“GLUCKSBURG”
will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
KING WO CHEONG,
No. 32, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1893. [638]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
The Steamship.

“TORRIDON.”
Captain Byron, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN ANDREW,
Agent.
18, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1893. [639]

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Telegraphic Address: “SKEELSON” Hongkong.
(A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, &
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
Under Messrs. Douglas Laird & Co.'s Office.

Under Messrs. A. E. SKEELS & Co. under Sale, Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurance effected.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ON
THURSDAY, next, the 8th June, 1893,
AT 2.30 P.M.,
AT THE
AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Consisting of—
DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, MOROCCO COVERED EAST, and other CHAIRS, TAPESTRY COVERED CHAIRS, DINING & BED-ROOM SUITES, LEATHER COVERED SUITES, HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE, SIDEBOARDS, and OVERMANTLES, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, DINNERS, WAGGONS, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, DINNERS, SERVICES, COOKING STOVES, CURTAINS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEPS, WIRE WOVEN MATTRESSES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHING TOILET SETS, COMMODES, SOOCHOW BATHS, &c.

On view on Thursday A.M.
See Expresso.
A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuers.
Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1893. [640]

Intimations.
CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
EX S.S. “GLENSHIEL.”
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
WATERPROOF BOOTS AND SHOES.
TENNIS SHOES.
SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1893. [52]

FOLLET'S SYRUP
suppresses the pains or insomnia caused by Nouralgia, Gout, Migraine, Asthma, Cough, Fatigue of the brain, Nervous Irritation, Mental preoccupations, the heat of climate, etc. Follet's Syrup procures a deep sleep analogous to the normal sleep; its employment does not expose to any of the inconveniences of opium or of morphia.
It is the best form for the administration of Chloral; its preservation is perfect and, thus prescribed, it does not irritate the stomach.
Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by the firm of J. Follet, 10, rue Jacob, Paris, who obtain the highest recompense, gold medal, at the International Exhibition of Antwerp, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.
Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING
ORIZA-POWDER
Rice Flower
MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME
L. LEGRAND'S
ORIZA PERFUMERY
Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL
11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris
TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Advertisements.
THEATRE ROYAL
THIS EVENING
(SATURDAY), June 3rd
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT TO
MR. S. GENESE.

ROBERTSON'S GREAT MILITARY COMEDY
“OUR S.”
GRAND MILITARY & MUSICAL DISPLAY.
POPULAR PRICES:—Tickets at Kelly & Walsh, and of S. GENESE, Victoria Hotel.
For Particulars, see Bills and Expresses.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1893. [644]

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA
NOTICE is hereby given that under the Royal Order of 20th March, 1893, the Form of CONSULAR INVOICE has been changed. Particulars can be furnished on application at this Office.
P. ORTIZ DE ZUGASTI,
Consul for Spain.
Hongkong, 3rd June 1893. [641]

To be Let.
TO LET.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE
THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.
ROOMS in College Chambers,
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1893. [631]

TO LET.
FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) above the Kowloon Club, Kowloon, with Two BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance.
ONE GARDEN, No. 117, Praya East.
Apply to
DORABEE NOWROJEE,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1893. [584]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Praya Central above Messrs. Douglas Laird & Co.'s Office.
THE “WILDERNESS,” in Caine Road.
OFFICES: First and Second FLOORS of No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.
Now, 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a large furnished House at Magazine Gap.
NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Stanton Street.
NEW HOUSES in RYDER TERRACE—Bongham Road, near Broomy Point.
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank (in Liquidation).
No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
GARDEN, No. 2A, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.
GROUND and FIRST FLOOR of No. 5, Stanley Street.
No. 10, OLD BAILEY.
GROUND FLOOR No. 20, Elgin Street.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1893. [635]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL
THE CELEBRATED
CALIFORNIA WINES,
from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BRECKEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivin) Livermore, California.
Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.
First BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT'S SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.
Prices forwarded on application to
ACONDRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD,
Commission Merchants,
No. 50, Water Street,
Yokohama, 12th August, 1893. [646]

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NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Stanton Street.
NEW HOUSES in RYDER TERRACE—Bongham Road, near Broomy Point.
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank (in Liquidation).
No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
GARDEN, No. 2A, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.
GROUND and FIRST FLOOR of No. 5, Stanley Street.
No. 10, OLD BAILEY.
GROUND FLOOR No. 20, Elgin Street.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1893. [635]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL
THE CELEBRATED
CALIFORNIA WINES,
from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BRECKEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivin) Livermore, California.
Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.
First BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT'S SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.
Prices forwarded on application to
ACONDRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD,
Commission Merchants,
No. 50, Water Street,
Yokohama, 12th August, 1893. [646]

Advertisements.
THEATRE ROYAL
THIS EVENING
(SATURDAY), June 3rd
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT TO
MR. S. GENESE.

ROBERTSON'S GREAT MILITARY COMEDY
“OUR S.”
GRAND MILITARY & MUSICAL DISPLAY.
POPULAR PRICES:—Tickets at Kelly & Walsh, and of S. GENESE, Victoria Hotel.
For Particulars, see Bills and Expresses.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1893. [644]

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA
NOTICE is hereby given that under the Royal Order of 20th March, 1893, the Form of CONSULAR INVOICE has been changed. Particulars can be furnished on application at this Office.
P. ORTIZ DE ZUGASTI,
Consul for Spain.
Hongkong, 3rd June 1893. [641]

To be Let.
TO LET.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE
THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.
ROOMS in College Chambers,
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1893. [631]

TO LET.
FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) above the Kowloon Club, Kowloon, with Two BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance.
ONE GARDEN, No. 117, Praya East.
Apply to
DORABEE NOWROJEE,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1893. [584]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Praya Central above Messrs. Douglas Laird & Co.'s Office.
THE “WILDERNESS,” in Caine Road.
OFFICES: First and Second FLOORS of No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.
Now, 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a large furnished House at Magazine

